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A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK
OF LIFE.
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
21, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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**MOTOR
BOAT.**
ALAN ROSS & CO.
21, Queen's Road Central.

No. 17,982. 一拜禮 號一廿月六年十二百九千一英 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1920. 日六初月五申庚次歲年九國民華中 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

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SCOTCH WHISKY

Price \$20 per Case ex Bond
delivered to Ship.
\$28 per Case Duty paid.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Telephone No. 616.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)
CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
Agents in South China for:
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Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks
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LADIES' TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
CHINESE PONGEE, CREPE AND OTHER
SILK AND PIECE GOODS, OUR SPECIALTY.

Main Store and Showrooms - 37, Queen's Road Central.
Tailoring Department - 1, 3, & 4, Chiu Lung Street.
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THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
AND
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND MOTOR ACCIDENT.
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

THE "GLIDDEN" PAINTS
READY FOR USE
A PAINT FOR EVERY PURPOSE
A PAINT THAT ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION.

We carry stocks of all colours—
Marine Paints, House Paints, Varnishes and Stains,
Roofing Paint and Exterior Paints
and what is important to you in this damp climate,
A WATERPROOF PAINT.

HOGG, KARANJIA & CO., LTD.,
No. 1a, Chater Road, Hongkong.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 75 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS

Donnely & Whyte
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WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. No. 616.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.
(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
L.O.N. AN ISSUE.

MONTREAL, June 8.
The American Federation of Labour after a bitter fight endorsed Government ownership and democratic operation of American railroads.

NEW YORK, June 18.
Interviewed by the "World" President Wilson said he was extremely confident that the Democratic Convention would welcome the Republican party's acceptance of his invitation to make the League of Nations an issue in the Presidential campaign. He sincerely believed the vast majority of delegates would appreciate the necessity of keeping the word of America to the rest of the world.

U.S. COMMERCIAL.
ENDANGERED BY NEW BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 18.
About twenty-four commercial treaties with the United States will probably have to be denounced either wholly or partly under the terms of the new Merchant Marine Bill. Despatches from Europe intimate that representations to the United States Government in this connection have been deemed necessary, but do not yet appear to have been made, although there have been discussions between the State Department and Shipping Board officials and diplomatic representatives of certain marine powers. The Bill contemplates a complete reversal of the American policy of free reciprocal treatment of foreign shipping. The new law authorises the imposition of discriminating tonnage dues on foreign vessels entering American ports, the object being to set off the extensive subsidies alleged to be granted to their shipping firms by other powers.

SILVER.
NEW YORK, June 18.
The Government has accepted a tender for a million ounces. The method of quoting silver henceforth will be on the double basis of foreign and domestic mined.

OBITUARY.
PARIS, June 18.
The death is announced of Baron Hely Doisel ex-chairman of the Bank of Indo-China.

PROFITEERS.
WASHINGTON, June 18.
The Attorney General has ordered a campaign against profiteers in bituminous coal.

THE MARRIAGE LAWS.
CHURCH AND DIVORCED COUPLES.
The Vicar of the Church at Raynes Park, Morton, S.W., has refused to marry a divorced couple and states he will not allow his church to be used for such marriages since it was obvious that such people do not regard marriage as anything but a civil contract entered on or ended practically at their will, and the Registrar was the person who should draw up such a contract.

It will be remembered that the Archbishop of Canterbury's amendment in the House of Lords to prohibit the remarriage of divorced persons in the Church of England was only lost by one vote.

A meeting of public men denounced the new Divorce Bill. Lord Selborne said he would rather see the Church disestablished than have such a law forced on it. Father Vaughan said if this Bill passed it meant hell in England.

FRENCH COURT MARTIAL.
THE SURRENDER OF MAUBEUGE.
Some interesting scenes marked the proceedings in the court-martial on General Fournier and the other officers charged in connection with the surrender of Maubeuge and its subsidiary forts.

Captain Renaud, who commanded Fort Leveau, told the Court how, after all the other defences had hoisted the white flag the German fire was concentrated upon this obsolete work, and how he finally sent a parliamentary note to the Germans to say that he had no intention of making an independent defence. This statement provoked severe criticism from General Maistre, the President of the Court, who exclaimed: "You had no right to send that parliamentary note and you know it! You were offering the Germans your fort on a salver!"

The young officer made no reply but, his eyes filling with tears and his face livid with emotion, he suddenly clutched the rail in front of him to save himself from collapsing, and finally sank down in a semi-fainting condition.

General Maistre himself hastily came down from the platform. "Come, come," he said kindly. "Perhaps I was a little sharp as we are when it is a question of military honour. We understand, we understand. You were in a terrible position, and your emotion proves to me that you have a French officer's heart."

And the big chief affectionately pressed the little officer's hand.

At another point in the trial, after General Maistre had just paid a tribute to two of the accused, one of the counsel, turning to the Judges asked, "If these officers did their duty, why this futile and dangerous trial? Why are you prosecuting them?"

"We!" exclaimed General De-mange, the Government Commissary, "address your inquiry elsewhere," to which General Maistre, the President added, "We are only carrying out orders."

ed is a coloured frock, showing that the regulation white debutante's dress is no longer considered necessary though the old taste for wearing it will doubtless be followed still by many.

COURT ECONOMY.
GOWNS APPROVED BY THE QUEEN.
The three water-colour sketches of Court toilettes approved by the Queen, which are now on view at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James' Palace, S.W., are proof positive of her Majesty's appreciation of a timely blend of modest elegance and economy in dress.

Old extravagances and tyrannies in the form of the regulation Court train, a costly appendage of the dress, which served no purpose in ordinary life and had to measure three yards from the shoulders and be one and a half yards in width at the extreme hem, are swept away. The veil, too, is abandoned, and so are the triple plumes, both of which added considerably to the expense of the costume.

In short, the new styles, which are charming, are just such as might be worn by a girl, a matron, and a dowager upon ordinary full-dress occasions.

The suggested dress for a debutante comprises a moderately short skirt and a short-sleeved corsage, cut low, but without exaggeration. It is girlish and charming in design. The one display-

THE DOLLAR.
To-day's closing rate 3.84
To-day's opening rate 3.84
On June 21, 1919 3.611/16.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH TRADE UNIONIST IN RUSSIA.
LONDON, June 17.
Mr. Keeling the British trade unionist, who went to Russia in July, 1919, when he was arrested at Moscow on a charge of crossing the Estonian frontier without the permission of the Soviet, has been released and has arrived at Riga.

COTTON DECLINES.
HAVRE, June 17.
Cotton futures in the past two days declined fifty-one francs for nears and sixty francs for distant per fifty kilograms.

ROYAL ASCOT.
LONDON, June 17.
Ascot Meeting was held in unsettled weather. Their Majesties were present. The Gold Cup Race resulted: Tangiers, 1; Juveigneur, 2; Keysoe, 3. Six ran. Buchan, the favourite at 10-11, won by a neck but was disqualified for crossing. Four lengths between Tangiers and Juveigneur. The betting was—100-15. Tangiers: 100-8. Juveigneur: 10-1. Keysoe.

"HIGHLY QUALIFIED."
GERMANS WHO WANT JOBS IN ENGLAND.
The anxiety of young Germans to get jobs in England—many of them are willing to work for nothing, being content with learning English—business methods—is shown by many letters received from them by London business houses.

The following letter, printed as written, has been received by a London engineering firm:—
"Gentlemen,—Assuming that there is the occasion for a highly qualified young man to find employment in your office I take the liberty to offer you my services as German correspondent and managing clerk.
"I am 30 years of age," he writes, "of illustrious family, possess the 'Primaire' of the college disposing of a good universal education as well as intelligence for technical questions.
"An energetic and endeavouring man with a good knowledge of English, French and Spanish, most qualified type-writer, very skilful in shorthand-writing (German and English), being able to manage a correspondence of greatest extension in good German epistolary style, experienced with mercantile works could give you full guarantee to justify your confidence."
"After more than a four years' military service I am now filling the charge of a salesleader and first correspondence in an important manufacturing of victuals. I could enter upon my position on the 1st of July, 1920."

FUTURE OF THE GUARDS.
REDUCTION OF ESTABLISHMENT?
The whole question of the future of the Brigade of Guards is at present under discussion. Expense, represented for one thing by the urgent necessity of providing fresh accommodation for some of the battalions of Guards stationed outside Central London—for instance, at Wimbledon and Aldershot—if the Brigade is to be maintained at its present strength, is being considered, as well as the shortage of officers and men. It is possible that a reduction of the establishment may be decided on.

The institution, peculiar to the five regiments of Foot Guards, of regimental headquarters—the office of the colonel commanding the regiment and the regimental staff—is also believed to be under consideration, with a view to its ultimate modification or even abolition.

For some time past there have been rumours of a proposal to reduce the Brigade of Guards to three regiments instead of the five of which it is at present composed, with some such title as the First, or Grenadier Regiment; the Second, or Coldstream; and the Third, or Composite Regiment of Foot Guards, the last being formed out of the Scots, Irish, and Welsh Guards. In official quarters it is denied that any such proposal, which would obviously sacrifice the individuality of these three fine regiments, is under consideration.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW
— SPECIALIST IN HEADWEAR —
SUN HATS
— MADE BY —
ELLWOOD, HAWKE AND TRESS

PRICES \$6.50 UP. PRICES \$6.50 UP.

GUARANTEED
RAINPROOF AND SUNPROOF
J. T. SHAW
— TEL. 682 —
TAILOR and OUTFITTER
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL

J. ULLMANN & Co.
French Firm, Established 1867.
Quality, Variety, Perfection.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. CABLE LAD 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to:
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers

THE NEW
INDIAN "SCOUT MODEL"
HAS ARRIVED.

IS YOUR NAME ON THE WAITING LIST FOR THIS SUPERLATIVE MOTORCYCLE?

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
25, DES VOUX ROAD - GARAGE KOWLOON
TEL. 27 TEL. 447

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LD.
beg to give notice that after the 30th June, their prices will be NETT and liable to alteration in harmony with the fluctuations in Exchange.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1920.

THE HANDLEY PAGE
MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
HANDLEY PAGE LTD.
Ockleywood, London, N. W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:
PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.,
Peking.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:
W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
Hongkong.

LAMBERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions—

MRS. LAMBERT BROS. are
instructed to sell

Steamship

"JEHANGIR"

lying in the Harbour of Hongkong,
under an

Order of the Court

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

MONDAY,

the 28th day of June, 1920, at

3 o'clock P.M.

IN ONE LOT

all their Auction Rooms, in Duddell

Street.

The ship is a British ship registered

Hongkong of 5308 tons Gross and of

4711 Registered tonnage and was

built by W. Denny and Brothers,

Glasgow.

For further particulars

Apply to

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES

& MASTER,

Prince's Building,

or to

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.,

The Auctioneers,

Duddell Street.

INTIMATIONS.

WE HAVE

Just received

A New Supply of

WAR and ARMISTICE

STAMPS.

Many varieties and values of

NEW EUROPE

also

CATALOGUES and ALBUMS

for sale.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

P. O. Box 690. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,

FEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS:

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. The Governor and Lady Stubbs.

THURSDAY NEXT!

THURSDAY NEXT!!

THURSDAY NEXT!!!

HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY

"The Brightest, Cheeriest and most Entertaining Show that has visited Hongkong."

POPULAR PRICES - \$3, \$2, & \$1.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Pentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. 1. Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"HONGKONG" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned.)

TUESDAY,
June 22, 1920, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.
A number of Whitefield Beds,
5' 6" x 4' 6" x 1' 6"
JUST ARRIVED

Also
Excelsior Motor Cycle 4 H.P. single
cylinder. Complete with horn, lamp, &c.
Good running order.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
TUESDAY,
June 22, 1920, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.
A Small Consignment of
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,
Comprising—

Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts,
Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath
Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg
and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork
Dollies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask
Serviettes.

Also
A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit
Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases.
And
Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars.
(All new goods and in small lots.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
TUESDAY,
June 22, 1920, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

**TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNI-
TURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED
BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,**
comprising:—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new),
Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One
Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture,
comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing
Tables, and Chairs, Washstands,
&c., (fumed Teakwood), Slide-
boards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Din-
ing Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner
Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath
Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of
Blackwood Furniture, Side Tables,
Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets, &c.
Also

2 Pianos, 1 Enamelled Bath,
1 good Risha,
And

One Upright Grand Piano by Wm.
Knabe & Co.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents
for 3 insertions.

LOST.

LOST.—At the Post, a small Black &
White JAPANESE POODLE.
Answers to the name of "TODDLES."
Finder will be Rewarded. Box No. 1200,
c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance
Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

WE have installed an additional
TELEPHONE and clients can
now ring up No. 482 or 3552.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auc-
tion,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
TUESDAY,
June 22, 1920, at 5.30 p.m.,
at Ah King Slipway,
The Motor Boat

"CHI-YA MAIL,"
HULL TEAKWOOD
Length - - - 24' 7"
Breadth - - - 6' 2"
Depth - - - 2' 5"
10 H.P. 2 Cylinder Motor.
Speed 7 Knots, carry 7 persons.
On view day of sale or can be seen
and tested by arrangement with the
undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
THURSDAY,
June 24, 1920, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des
Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

Just arrived per Kamo Maru
from London.

Paris Cotton Collet Lace Curtain,
Sheets, Embroidered Bedspreads, Pillow
Cases, Cushion Covers, Bath Sheets,
Cotton Towels, Dusters, Glass Cloths,
Table Cloths and Serviettes, &c., &c.

Also
Several Lots of Ladies' and Children's
Canvas Shoes (Leather Soles).
About 300 yds. Mosquito Netting.
Several Rolls of Lace Curtain, Netting,
Quilts, &c. 4000 reels strong white
Cotton (300 yards reels).

And
About 100 dozen Tennis Balls.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

The Machines are made by Messrs.
Brady & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manches-
ter, and guaranteed in perfect
working order. This complete plant
will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated
water per day.
KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,
P. O. Box 370. Hongkong.

MEE CHEUNG HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHY.

Ice House Street. Tel. 1013.
A large stock of
Kodaks and Kodak
Supplies
Just arrived.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in
the back bathe the parts with
Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day,
massaging with the palm of the hand
for five minutes after each application.
Then drape a piece of flannel slightly
with this liniment and bind it on over
the seat of pain. For sale by all
Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE OPTICAL COMPANY

2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES,
LENSES, &c.
Optometrists in Charge:—P. CHAN, Opt. D.
C. K. W. TSE, Opt. D. OF CHARGE.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO-SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



For Tractor Ignition

there's nothing to equal the COLUMBIA HOT SHOT DRY
BATTERY. It's like "oats to a horse." Starting—slowing
down at the rough spots—the COLUMBIA gives the same hot
spark, where other ignition current fails.
And there is none of the trouble of wiring up individual batteries with the
inevitable broken or loose connections. The
COLUMBIA HOT SHOT DRY BATTERY is a single solid unit—and absolutely
weatherproof. It is indispensable on the farm
or ranch for every kind of farm power.
Made in 21 different styles and sizes—from 4 to
12 cell power—especially every battery use.

DEALERS—Immediate deliveries can be made.
Write for catalogue and details.
ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO.,
P. O. Box 752.
SHANGHAI



"Confidence in the materials we use is only
a little less important to the building up of
industries than confidence in the men we
associate with."

Purity Percentages

99.9% - 98.75% - 90%

The high standard of purity maintained in the products of the
Zinc Producers of Australia always justifies the confidence
users put in it. Australian Zinc acts and reacts with certainty.

The Association is prepared to supply the following:—

Electrolytic Zinc (A-Z) Brand

Containing about 99.95% Metallic Zinc
(99.5% guaranteed)

Spelter (S-P) Brand

Containing about 98.75% Metallic Zinc

High-Grade Zinc Dust

Containing about 90% Metallic Zinc

Zinc Concentrates

Various Grades

The Sole Selling Organisation for the above Australian products is
Zinc Producers' Association Proprietary Ltd.
Cables House, 160 Cables Street, Melbourne, Australia.
London Address:—Fleming Hall
Austin Friars, London, E.C. 2. Cable Address:—Zincium Melbourne
Perth, London, &c.

NEW YORK'S LEADING HOTELS

JOHN MEE BOWMAN, PRESIDENT



This group repre-
sents every type of
first-class hotel,
all of which are
centrally located.

PEACE SEQUEL.

A REMARKABLE FORECAST.

MR. H. G. WELLS ON WORLD-LAW.
Mr. H. G. Wells contributes to the
Sunday Express a remarkable fore-
cast of the sequel to the peace. "I
must confess," he writes, "I do not
see any great disaster to mankind in
the refusal of the United States to
come into the League of Nations or
to honour the Treaty of Versailles.
The United States and, for that
matter, the better elements of French
and English public life entered the
great war to put an end to
militarist imperialism. Germany was
the enemy, not because she was
German but because she was mili-
tarist an imperialist. Directly Austria
and Bulgaria laid down their arms,
submitted to disarmament and be-
came republics, they were entitled to
participate in the discussion of the
future of Europe and their own pen-
alisation, equally with the conquerors,
with the newly liberated peoples and
with the *de facto* Governments of
Russia and Turkey. Only a con-
ference of all Europe can determine
the future of Europe, and only a real
world conference the future of the
world. The British Empire is too
vast and far-reaching a system to re-
main out of any process of world
reconstruction. Its subject peoples
have to be considered and heard in
any re-planning of the world. Its
Navy has to be brought into any
world scheme for the control of
armaments, and if the world is
indeed to become one of peace then
it is impossible to have one part of it
with the ring fence of the Monroe
doctrine cut off from the responsibil-
ities of the federal world commonwealth.
Until the political imaginations of
the peoples of Britain and America
are educated up to these vast
changes of outlook any League of
Nations that may be contrived will
be more or less a sham, a 'polite
name for an *Entente* of this, that and
the other Power against the rest of
the world. In the long run, I believe
that the peoples of Europe and
America, and India and China, will come
to realise the need and the righteous-
ness of a world-law upheld by a world
authority representing mankind. I be-
lieve that realisation is already at the
back of countless minds. They decline
the present League of Nations, not
because it is an infringement of
sovereignty but because it is an in-
sufficient infringement of sovereignty.
It is not good enough, not strong
enough. It will not carry us where
we want to go. If you want to fly
the Atlantic it is no good starting in
a machine with insufficient fuel to
get half-way over. As America
stands out and waits it is, I
am convinced, an extremely whole-
some thing for the aggressive
imperialism of Britain in
Mesopotamia, of France in Syria, of
Italy in Albania. It creates just that
lonely, cold feeling which the aggres-
sive imperialist needs. When Europe,
by which I mean Britain, France,
Germany with Austria, Russia, Italy
and Spain as the principal figures,
can agree upon a federal scheme for
the partition of Asia and Africa, and
by 1922 they ought to be chastened
to the pitch of such an agreement I
have no doubt they will find the
people of the United States very
ready and willing to come into the
brotherhood."

FULL-BLOODED PEOPLE.

Why Other People Like Them.

We can all call to mind men and
women who give such a sense of vitality
and strength that they are bound to get
on. A woman of this type—full-blooded,
plump and bright-eyed—always has a
group of admirers round her. A man of
the same kind always gets his own way.
The reason is that there is a natural
appreciation of health and healthy people.
These with vigorous red blood in their
veins, instead of thin watery bloodless-
ness. Often we remark that we envy
them their vitality and keen interest
in the affairs of life.
There is no need for envy if the blood-
less delicate ones will pay attention to
health and make good their deficiency
of blood. There is sound advice in the
suggestion that all such suffering men and
women should begin without delay a
course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for
pale people, for the reason that these
pills make the good red blood of health
and give the high spirits, energy and
attraction that go with it. If you are
pale, nervous and nervous now, these
pills pull you up. The first promising
sign will be a natural healthy appetite,
then the headache, feeling of weariness
and aching in the limbs will disappear,
and you yourself will become steady.
Now is the time to begin Dr. Williams'
pink pills. Get a supply from any
dealer, or direct and post free one bottle
for \$1.20, six for \$5.00, from Dr. Williams'
Medicine Co., 60 Cazenove Road, Shang-
hai.

NOTICES.

Tel. 1036.

Tel. 1036.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION

FOR PRIVATE CAR OWNERS.

THIS IS OUR NEW SPECIALITY.

CARS GARAGED in TOWN - \$30 per month.

CARS GARAGED at PRAYA EAST or
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SWATOW DRAWN THREAD WORK,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. K. TSAN & CO.,

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CABLE ADDRESS: TSANG.

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WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a
panoramic bird's eye view of the whole
city and suburbs.Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed.
Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard
room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre and every modern
convenience provided.Special monthly and family rates can be
arranged on application toTHE SUN CO., LTD.
Proprietors.These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild
leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those
who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

165, Des Voeux Road,

Hongkong.



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SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS:—
To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.).
From Macao—daily at 8.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.).

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.
NEW YORK.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

About end of July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "PERSIA"

Sailing on or about 30th June.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 11th July.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING
TO LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 15th August.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

S.S. "HIJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 27th June.

S.S. "HOKUTO MARU"

Sailing on or about 27th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN
PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.

In conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS—COMPLETE STOCK

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 516).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

HIMALAYA MARU (Call Mansell) Sunday, 11th July.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Managua, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

MEXICO MARU—Sunday, 8th August.

CHICAGO MARU—Tuesday, 14th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S. Pore.

BURMA MARU—Middle of July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SHISEN MARU—Friday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

MITSUKI MARU—Friday, 14th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in Japan and taking cargo Overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

ARABIA MARU—Tuesday, 28th June.

ARIZONA MARU—Saturday, 17th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

AMAZON MARU—Saturday, 26th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Mori, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KOBOSU MARU (Yama, Kote) Wednesday, 23rd June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU—Monday, 21st June.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS

"GABO" (Cargo only) July 2nd.

"HWAH PING" July 4th.

(Calling at Port Darwin).

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

115 Cornhill Road Central. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

AMOY, SHANGHAI AND FUKOW—SUITANG June 22, at 10 a.m.

SWATOW & BANGKOK—CHINEHA June 22, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI—SHENKANG June 24, at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO—SHENKANG June 26, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent

Saloon accommodation, midships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon, etc.

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai

(three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading

to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,

avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 25.

AGENTS.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ICOMIUM" About June 22nd.

"WHEATLAND MONTANA" About July 12th.

"ERIDOTT" About July 16th.

"ELKTON" About Aug. 12th.

For PORTLAND Direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WABAN" About June 22nd.

"ADAROS" About July 4th.

"PAWLET" About July 28th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone No. 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Panama.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" Sails about June 24th

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR. HOTEL MANSIONS.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

"TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE"

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DEPARTURES ABOUT SAILING ABOUT

S.S. WEST MONTOP July 10. S.S. WEST MONTOP July 12.

S.S. WEST HIKA Aug. 10. S.S. WEST HIKA Aug. 12.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

no Transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICE—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRANCH OFFICES—Kobe, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE.

HONGKONG OFFICE—Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

Telephone No. 1063. General Agent for South China.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

PART AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.

*PERSIA MARU 20,000 5th July.

*KORSA MARU 20,000 14th July.

*TENYO MARU 20,000 11th Aug.

*SIBERIA MARU 20,000 10th Aug.

*SHINYO MARU 20,000 6th Sept.

From Yokohama. *Call at Keelung. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, COLON, PANAMA,

CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong:

KIYO MARU 17,000 July 15th.

ANYO MARU 18,000 Sept. 9th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER, Kings Building.

Telephone 2574 and 25.

SHIPPING

CP&S

HONGKONG TO VACUOVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO VACUOVER

Empress of Russia July 1 July 12

Empress of Japan July 20 Aug. 10

Empress of Asia July 29 Aug. 18

Monteagle Aug. 12 Sept. 5

Empress of Russia Aug. 26 Sept. 13

Empress of Japan Sept. 14 Oct. 5

Empress of Asia Sept. 23 Oct. 11

Empress of Russia Oct. 31 Nov. 8

Monteagle Oct. 28 Nov. 19

Empress of Japan Nov. 9 Nov. 30

Empress of Asia Nov. 13 Dec. 6

Empress of Russia Dec. 16 Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact

date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from

the Orient. Traffic conditions in the Atlantic are so congested

as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable

or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing

the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal

to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here

will cover all such reservations.

For Rates and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE: CANADIAN PACIFIC

Telephone 72. Cable address: CANPAC.

OCEAN SERVICES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,900 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

August 1915 1920. June 1918 1920. July 22nd 1920.

AN UNHURDLED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE

C. H. RITTER, Tel. Passenger Dept. 1920.

Prince's Buildings, 1st Floor, Chater Road. Tel. Freight Dept. & agent 216.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & POOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAICHING Capt. A. H. Stewart TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 5 p.m.

HAICHONG Capt. J. S. Thomson FRIDAY, 25th June, at 10 p.m.

HAICHONG Capt. W. C. Passmore TUESDAY, 29th June, at 10 p.m.

AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hako Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

General Managers.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

FOR HAVANA & NEW YORK

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and

JAPANESE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANILA, AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED,

For LONDON AND HAMBURG, "KATHLAMBA" On 10th July.

Subject to change without notice.

Or to ELLERMAN & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANILA, AGENTS.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN RR. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"DEUCALION" via Suva 6th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to—

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

| S. S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| "KARMALA" | 9,000 | 18th June | MARSHALL LONDON & A'warp. |
| "DEVANHA" | 8,100 | 17th July | MARSHALL LONDON & A'warp. |

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

| S. S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|----------|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| "MADRAS" | 8,900 | 4th July | Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta. |

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| S. S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|--------------|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500 | 20th July | Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney. |
| "EASTERN" | 4,000 | 13th Aug. | |

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

| S. S. | Tons | From Hongkong (about) | Destination |
|--------------|-------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| "DEVANHA" | 8,100 | 21st June | Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama. |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,500 | 28th June | Kobe direct. |
| "DEWARA" | 5,400 | 1st July | Shanghai only. |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.S.N. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of
their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 34 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
26, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
TAIJIWA MARU (Calling Manila & Keelung) Wed., 20th June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (Calling Manila & Keelung) Sunday, 4th July, at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila & Keelung) Monday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

NABA MARU Saturday, 28th June, at Noon.
KAMOMARU Friday, 2nd July, at Noon.
ITO MARU Friday, 2nd July, at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore.

TEURUGA MARU Monday, 21st June, at Noon.
LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo,
Suez and Port Said.

TOKIWA MARU Friday, 9th July.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
RIEKO MARU Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murnora,
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU Beginning of July.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

YEDOROFU MARU Friday, 2nd July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

MALACCA MARU Monday, 28th June.
JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU Monday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

DURBAN MARU Tuesday, 22nd June.
PENANG MARU Thursday, 24th June.
ATSUTA MARU Thursday, 1st July, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
K. YASUDA, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 591 & 592.

SHIPPING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C.

— VIA —

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "MATTAWA"

Will sail from HONGKONG on or about 26th JUNE.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian, and
U.S. overland points.

For freight apply to:—

P. A. COX,
Acting General Agent,
C. P. O. S., Ltd.

BUY YOUR STATIONERY FROM US.

We Keep the Finest.
Stocks Complete.

PRICES MODERATE.

DER A. WING & CO.

Paper Merchants
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FURNITURE.

CONTRACTS SOLICITED FOR HOUSES, OFFICES,
HOTELS & SHIPS.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, UPHOLSTERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
HIGH-CLASS TEAKWOOD & BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

CHEONG LEE & CO.

TEL. No. 801. HEAD OFFICE, 88, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
CABLE ADDRESS "CHEONGLEE" A.B.C. CODE 5TH EDITION.



Have Your Batteries
always charged by
just inserting the plug for both Hongkong
& Kowloon Current.

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

York Buildings, Chater Road.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 300 tons long.

Town Office: 64, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyard: Shau-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

STEAMING COAL.

Contracts Solicited for Bunkering Ships
at Hongkong, Shanghai, Keelung (Formosa)
And All Leading Japan Ports.

K. KIMURA & CO.

2, Connaught Road Central.
Cable Add. "Propaganda." Tel. No. 2580.

A. KWAI & CO.

11 & 13 Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

"NAVY CONTRACTORS"

Ship Chandelers, Coal Merchants,
Sail-Makers, General Storekeepers.

Boat and Boat-Maintenance.
"Kwai" and "Kwai". Tel. No. 128.

WING KEE & CO.

29, Connaught Road Central.

SHIP CHANDLERS, COAL-MERCHANTS,
AND

STEVEDORES.

Cable Add. "Cimote" Tel. 144.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ITO MARU."

Having arrived from the above Ports
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the Godowns of
Messrs. Wharves & Godown Contractors
Godowns at Kowloon, where each consigne
ment will be sorted out mark by mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary by
the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th,
16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd,
23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th,
30th, 31st, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th,
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Washing Ties

The sort that keep both shape and colour through many a "tubbing."

Very attractive assortment.

For Bows 25c, 75c each
For Knots 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 each

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THE FIDGET IN CHURCH.

"In every ordinary Sunday congregation there are a certain number of people who are not worshippers," says the *Guardian*. "Often they are people who are on the younger side of five-and-twenty. They are interested in what is going on, but their interest is of the same kind as that which they have at a cinema-show, though it is much more languid in degree. Probably they would be at the cinema-theatre if it were not Sunday."

"As it is, they are influenced a little by their less exciting environment, but they nevertheless talk with one another. Apparently they are themselves as incapable of prayer as they would be incapable of joining in the worship in a Buddhist temple. The most solemn acts of devotion make no appeal to them whatever and elicit no responsive attitude. God is not in all their thoughts, and essentially they are pagans."

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.
"Probably they have never had any religious influence about them during childhood in their homes. It may be that at school they have been taught Scripture history and elementary morals, but have not heard anything about prayer, or worship, or devotion. They have some knowledge about religion, but no experience of religion itself, and so they have no instinct for worship. Being what they are, from what ever cause, the question which presses for consideration is what to do to induce in them some spirit of reverence, some sense of God."

"The answer which leaps to the lips of almost everyone is that the Prayer-book is at fault. Of course it is. The Prayer-book assumes that people are devout already, and does not attempt to make them so. For expression of devotion it is admirable, but for the creation of devotion it is by no means suitable. People who are already devout find it precious by long and sacred association and admirable for its restrained and chastened and wholly satisfying phrase. But what of people who have no devout and godly aspirations to express? They simply have no use for it."

"So it comes to pass that on all hands there is an outcry for Prayer-book revision. No doubt revision is necessary, but you may revise the Prayer-book as much as you will, and it will still be a book for devout people alone. No possible revision will or can make it anything else. It is absolutely futile to imagine that a revised Prayer-book will appeal to the undevout."

"The thing which is lacking is a form of service which will appeal to the undevout. Already the Church is feeling her way, in a tentative fashion, towards that. Some of the clergy are, not unnaturally, asking whether the fascination of the picture-show may not be converted to evangelical use, but the church itself is not the proper place for it."

WANTED, PROPHETS.
"We believe that what is most necessary of all is a revival of the prophetic office as supplementary to the priestly. Think how the Old Testament prophets stood out against the background of the priestly services in the days when men were as indifferent to ordered religion as they are now; how mightily they spoke for God to a nation for whom ordered religion had become an empty form; how they arose to recall the people to God and to religion in an age which was all too like our own."

"Might not the clergy, in these days again, add to their priestly office among the devout a burning prophetic message to the undevout? Let them no longer try to do two incompatible things at once. Let them minister to the devout in an Evening as brief as may canonically be, and reserve the sermon for an after-service in the church or in the street."

"The time is ripe again for prophecy, and the Spirit of God is once more calling aloud for prophets. The Church is not now for the first time facing a pagan world."

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.
DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

REVOLVERS AND CRIME.

EVIL WILL DISAPPEAR.

Can firearms be obtained too easily? The question naturally arises out of the present epidemic of shooting cases, which have become almost daily occurrences. Inquiries made by a Home paper show very conclusively that the revolvers which have figured so prominently in recent London tragedies were brought home by their owners on the termination of their military service, and were not purchased as ordinary articles of commerce. It is, as a matter of fact, as difficult for a civilian to buy a revolver at the present time as it is to get repayment of overpaid income-tax from the Inland Revenue authorities. The Defence of the Realm Act, which is still un repealed, lays it down that "Without a licence from the competent military authority no person shall, within the said area, sell, purchase, transfer, or dispose of any of the following arms, or any parts thereof, or ammunition—Pistols of any calibre, pistols and revolvers of any length and any calibre; single barrel shot guns; ammunition of all kinds; air guns and air rifles; humane cattle killers."

Pawnbrokers are not licensed to sell firearms, and before even purchasing a revolver a pawnbroker would have to apply for a permit to buy it, or render himself liable to a heavy penalty. The numerous shooting cases which have recently occurred are regarded by those who have studied these matters as part of the inevitable aftermath of the war, and as an evil that will disappear with the lapse of time. In most of these cases, said one who knows a good deal about the subject, "the crimes are committed by Service men whose nerves have been unstrung by shell shock or other terrible experiences in the war. These men will gradually recover, I believe, under proper treatment. It is certain, however, that those who have not brought home ammunition with their revolvers will find it a difficult matter to procure it in London, for no dealer dare sell any without a special permit."

PRUSSIAN ARMY BRUTALITY.

PUBLIC AND COURT MARTIAL.

Berlin, May 2nd.—Very exceptional interest has been taken in the two hearings of the case of Lieutenant Hillier. The case was concluded yesterday, when Lieutenant Hillier, after an appeal, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and dismissal from the service for the maltreatment of a subordinate, Helmke, who died in consequence. The trial has been one of the most surprising since the war, and has revealed something of the conditions prevailing in the German Army at the time when Prussian militarism was at its height.

A sordid episode of the German regime in the Carpathians during the campaign of early 1915 was unveiled by the 40 witnesses heard. Maltreatment and vile abuse by the officers were part and parcel of the day's proceedings. Many of the rank and file, who were in a state of exhaustion, were thrashed unmercifully and tied to tree trunks and tent-poles in extremely cold weather for a trivial offence or no offence at all.

At the trial by court-martial last September Lieutenant Hillier was acquitted on the charge of maltreatment and causing a subordinate's death. He was sentenced to seven months' close arrest on a minor charge of cruelty, but the verdict aroused a storm of indignation in Germany, and the court-martial was vigorously attacked for having slurred over a great deal of valuable evidence. Revision of the sentence was largely due to the publicity given to the case in the *Berliner Tagblatt* and other newspapers.

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SATURDAY'S EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING.

A SUCCESSFUL AFTERNOON'S SPORT.

SOME EXCITING FINISHES.

The Hongkong Gymkhana Club's extra meeting was held at the race course on Saturday under very favourable weather conditions, though perhaps earlier in the afternoon the heat was a little uncomfortable. The number of ponies which faced the starter was fewer than at any previous meetings, and in one race there were only two starters. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the starters, there were several unsatisfactory starts. The dividends at the pari-mutuel and the cash sweeps were good, considering the small attendance. A feature of the afternoon's sport was the success of the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, who won the first two races and the Victoria Cross Competition. The late Mr. G. W. Gegg's Lighting proved to be a valuable addition to Mr. Johnstone's stable, and gave him his fourth victory by securing a win in the last race. Shooting also did very well for his owner. The surprise of the afternoon and the only genuine upset of the meet occurred in the sixth race when Target failed to fulfil the expectations of his 437 backers by allowing Pawshop to snatch a very creditable victory. De Souza, who had charge of this mount, was well applauded for his feat. Algerian Chief spoiled whatever chances he had on this race by becoming unmanageable in the opening stages, giving Seth a very trying time. The closing race was very exciting. Season Ticket was the hot favourite having no fewer than 304 backers. Lighting was also fancied, but not to such a great extent as was Season Ticket, pulled off the afternoon's second surprise after a close finish. Doyle the winner, had a cordial reception as his mount was led to the stable.

Patrons.—H.E. Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff, K.C.B., H.E. Major-General F. Ventris C.B., and Commodore W. Bowden-Smith, C.B.E.
Committee.—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club, (ex-Officio), the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, Messrs. D. M. Ross, C. H. Blason, D. E. Clark, H. W. Dick, and L. N. Lee; Mr. H. B. L. Dowling, Hon. Secretary; Col. J. R. Wyndham, Judge; Mr. D. E. Clark, Assistant Judge; Mr. D. M. Ross, Handicapper; Mr. H. W. Dick, and Mr. E. B. Reed, in charge of the Scale; Mr. M. C. Johnson, 1st Starter; and Mr. H. C. E. Way, 2nd Starter; Mr. L. N. Lee, and Mr. C. H. Blason, Paddock; Mr. M. S. Sassoon, Time-keeper.

THE RESULTS.
FIVE FURLONGS RACE.
Mr. John Johnstone's Shooting, 157 lbs., (Owner) 1
Mr. Bell Irving's Brutus, 158 lbs., (Owner) 2
Mr. Blank's Tredgar, 148 lbs., (Major Timmis) 3
Mr. de Souza's Scotia Dablia, 148 lbs., (Mr. Cox) 0
Messrs. Thomas and Ross, Gordie Mac, 147 lbs., (Mr. Doyle) 0
Mr. Dalrem's Sinza, 138 lbs., (Mr. Soares) 0
Mr. de Souza's Pawshop, 152 lbs., (Mr. de Souza) 0
Mr. Nemaze's Sepand, 152 lbs., (Mr. Seth) 0

An unsatisfactory start. The ponies were hopelessly strung out. Shooting got away best, followed by Brutus. Sinza and Tredgar were the only others who were at all in the picture. Brutus made some very strenuous efforts to catch up the leader, and when in the bend, was very dangerous. Gaining the straight, however, Johnstone, pushed his mount forward and again shot in front. Brutus was very game and stuck to the leader's heels. He made a last effort in the closing 200 yards, but an exciting finish found Shooting winner by a short head. Tredgar came in a poor third, having managed to beat Sinza at the bend.

Time: 1min 17 2/5secs.
Pari-mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$7.90 Ticket No.
1, 6.50 384, \$1,404.20
2, 8.60 328, 401.20
3, 20.60 92, 200.60
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each)—Nos. 445, 318, 276, 388, 250.

FIVE FURLONGS—HANDICAP.
Mr. John Johnstone's Alexander, 164 lbs., (Owner) 1
Mr. Stabb's Salamander, 155 lbs., (Mr. Doyle) 2
Mr. Bell Irving's Wee Mouse, 146 lbs., (Owner) 3
Mr. Bank's Crumby, 155 lbs., (Mr. Harriman) 0
Mr. Lee's Sandmartin, 153 lbs., (Mr. Seth) 0
Mr. Soares' Pussyfoot, 143 lbs., (Mr. Soares) 0

Another poor start. Sandmartin was badly left and was never in the race. Pussyfoot led the field with Salamander in close attendance. Wee Mouse was a good third, with Alexander giving him a lot of trouble. At the Black Rock, Alexander was hustled, and on reaching the bend was running abreast with Salamander. Getting into the straight, Pussyfoot for some unaccountable reason lost good ground by leaving the rails. Seeing his chance, Johnstone was not slow in pushing Alexander into the place vacated by Doyle's mount,

and the rest of the race was a struggle between Johnstone and Doyle with the honours going to the former. Alexander won by a length. Wee Mouse was a good third one length behind Salamander.

Time: 1min. 17 1/5secs.
Pari-mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$6.90 Ticket No.
1, 5.50 588, \$2,421.30
2, 5.80 739, 691.80
3, 7.20 617, 345.00
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each)—Nos. 148, 158, 512.
CLASS HANDICAP "A"—Once Round.
Mr. Bell Irving's Attraction, 153 lbs., (Owner) 1
Mr. John Johnstone's Burning Daylight, 160 lbs., (Owner) 2
There were only two starters in this race. Nevertheless, it provided a lot of excitement, particularly at the finish. Attraction led at the fall of the flag, and kept three lengths in front of Burning Daylight until the five furlong post was reached, when Johnstone made his mount travel up the incline at a smart pace, reducing the lead by two lengths. Attraction still led at the straight, but was immediately challenged by Burning Daylight who gained ground with every stride. Irving spurred his pony at the 200 yards mark, and a neck to neck struggle resulted in Attraction catching the judge's eye a neck in front of Burning Daylight. The excitement was great, and Irving was cheered for his win.

Time: 1min. 58 1/5secs.
Winner: \$11.30 Ticket No.
1, 15.30 423, \$2,241.00
2, 340, 747.00

DISTANCE HANDICAP. About half a Mile.
Mr. Saints' St. Chad, 155 lbs., 100 yards, (Mr. Harriman) 1
Lieut. Dodington's Murphy, 155 lbs., 105 yards (Mr. Timmis) 2
Lieut. Sergeant's Surprise, 159 lbs., 100 yards, (Owner) 3
Messrs. Thomas and Ross, Gordie Mac, 155 lbs., 60 yds., (Mr. Doyle) 0
Mr. Towers' Pantile, 155 lbs., 25 yds., (Mr. Soares) 0
Mr. Seth's Cannon, 155 lbs., 55 yds., (Mr. Seth) 0
Mr. Grimstone's Rebate, 160 lbs., 70 yds., (Mr. Bartholomew) 0
Major Law's White Chalk, 150 lbs., 75 yds., (Owner) 0
Mr. Grimstone's White Fang, 155 lbs., 80 yds., (Owner) 0
Mr. Bell Irving's Ringwood, 155 lbs., 50 yds., (Mr. Spraggle) 0
Mr. Blank's Rab, 155 lbs., 90 yds., (Mr. Beaver) 0
Mr. Soares' Rowdy Child, 155 lbs., 65 yds., (Mr. de Souza) 0
The three ponies who got the best handicap did not find much difficulty in keeping the race to themselves. The finish was close. St. Chad winning by a length from Murphy. Surprise was a neck behind the latter for third place.

Pari-mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winning: \$408.50 Ticket No.
1, 34.20 208, \$2,128
2, 12.00 412, 608
3, 38.30 678, 304
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each)—Nos. 334, 635, 28, 388, 590, 499, 643, 169, and 604.

LADIES' NOMINATION. Victoria Cross Competition.
Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, nominated by Mrs. Lee 1
Mr. T. W. Doyle, nominated by Mrs. Cassidy 2
Capt. Beaver, nominated by Mrs. Wyndham 3
Major Timmis, nominated by Mrs. Timmis 0
Major Law, nominated by Mrs. Law 0
Mr. S. E. Grimstone, nominated by Mrs. Aucott 0

An easy win for Johnstone by many lengths. Major Timmis and Mr. Grimstone were thrown off their mounts when the crackers were fired, but neither was hurt.

Pari-mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: 8.90 Ticket No.
1, 6.60 312, \$1,989.40
2, 7.60 452, 568.40
3, 14.30 45, 284.20
Unplaced ponies (\$20 each)—Nos. 137, 580, 497.

CLASS HANDICAP "B." Once Round.
Mr. de Souza's Pawshop, 150 lbs., (Mr. de Souza) 1
Mr. Bell Irving's What is it, 146 lbs., (Owner) 2
Mr. de Souza's Wilkins Micawber, 155 lbs., (Owner) 3
Mr. Thomas' Target, 154 lbs., (Mr. Johnstone) 0
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Algerian Chief, 153 lbs., (Mr. Seth) 0
Mr. Soares' Pussyfoot, 147 lbs., (Major Timmis) 0
Mr. Soares' Rowdy Child, 145 lbs., (Mr. Soares) 0

The first successful start of the meet was spoiled by Algerian Chief running away with his riders. What is it kept good pace with the runaway followed by Wilkins Micawber and Target. Pawshop was a good fourth. The Chief was spent at the incline, and was soon passed by the others. Pawshop made good headway and drew level with Wilkins Micawber. Coming into the straight, de Souza found himself in a very favourable position, and making the most of the chance offered him, hugged the rails, giving What is it a good struggle. To everyone's surprise, Pawshop managed to keep in front all the way to the winning post which he passed one length in front of What is it. Wilkins Micawber was one length behind the second pony for third place.

Time: 1min 56 1/5secs.
Pari-mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$57.50 Ticket No.
1, 14.60 311, \$2,149.80
2, 15.10 225, 614.00
3, 14.80 366, 307.00

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Manchester, report on May, 12.

The week's weather news has been of a varied nature and cotton values at New York have fluctuated, but the general tone of the market has not been strong and values are again lower. At Liverpool, unfavourable climatic conditions in the crop area have come to be regarded as more or less normal for the time being. Owing to active covering of near months however, values have risen for these positions and a contrary movement set in for distant positions as late reports of better weather conditions have caused some liquidation of speculative holdings. Such movements as there have been in the Cotton markets are however of little interest as the absence of trade demand has left these markets peculiarly susceptible to influences of a temporary character. In the yarn and cloth sections the notable features of the week has been the settlement of the wages dispute. After protracted discussion, an agreement has been reached on the basis of approximately 2 3/4 per cent. advance on current wages in both spinning and weaving sections, the new scale to remain in force for twelve months. This has not been without effect on yarn and cloth values, for whilst there remained the possibility of a stoppage and the wages rate remained uncertain, prices were well maintained by both spinners and manufacturers. Now however, with this difficulty out of the way and with a continued lack of enquiry in all sections, there appears to be a greater keenness on the part of producers who are not booked very far ahead, to come to business. This is perhaps especially applicable to Burnley makes of cloth such as printing cloths and plains generally, where there is certainly an easier movement in values. This downward tendency has also been noticeable in the coarser counts of yarns recently. The quietness of our market has indeed become more and more emphasised and although small lines have been placed here and there, the aggregate has been almost negligible. There is little doubt that the Far Eastern demand has been seriously affected by the falling value of Silver and the consequent lower exchange rates, but the main fact remains that in almost all outlets present high values are meeting with more general resistance from consumers, although goods are in some cases still comparatively scarce.

OBITUARY.

The death occurred on May 10 of Mr. James Scott, I.S.O., for over thirty years in the British Consular service in China, and British Consul-General at Canton from 1902 to 1906. He died at Acton at the age of 70. He had filled posts at many of the Treaty ports from 1886 to 1888, and again from 1890 to 1892. He was at Chemulpo and Seoul under the late Mr. Colborne Barber. Another member of the service then in Korea was Mr. E. H. Parker. He went as Vice-Consul and Registrar of Shipping at Shanghai in 1892, and was appointed Senior Vice-Consul there in 1893 and Acting Assistant Judge and Consul at Shanghai from April 10 to May 24, 1897. Promoted to Consul at Chinkiang 1898, he was transferred to Swatow 1899. Acting Consul-General at Canton 1901, and was promoted to the substantive post of Consul-General for the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, to reside at Canton, 1902. He was appointed a Companion of the Imperial Service Order 1903, and retired on a pension 1906.

Unplaced ponies (\$20 each)—Nos. 223, 368, 13, 64.
HANDICAP.—One and a Quarter Miles.
Mr. John Johnstone's Lighting, 156 lbs., (Mr. Doyle) 1
Mr. John Johnstone's Season Ticket, 157 lbs., (Owner) 2
Mr. Soares' Tackit, 159 lbs., (Mr. Soares) 3
Mr. Nemaze's Sepand, 151 lbs., (Mr. Seth) 0

A very good start. Season Ticket took the lead at the fall of the flag, and when passing the judge's box for the first time, was a good six lengths in front of the field. The field closed up the incline, and when they got to the bend, Season Ticket had won so much ground that he was proving a source of danger to the leader. Lighting who had brought up the rear all this time, now began to put up a very brisk pace and easily forged ahead. Season Ticket and Siamese Cat came into the straight together, with Lighting only a length and a half behind. At the straight Season Ticket seemed a sure winner, but Lighting responded to the whip so well that he drew level with the leader, a couple of yards from the winning post and managed to win by a short neck. Siamese Cat was third only a head behind Season Ticket. This was the most creditable win of the afternoon, and yielded a good dividend.

Time: 2mins. 43 2/5secs.
Pari-mutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner: \$34.40 Ticket No.
1, 11.00 175, \$2,688.70
2, 8.80 23, 768.20
3, 267, 384.30
Unplaced pony (\$20) No. 729.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FROZEN SMOKED FISH

New shipment ex S.S. "Cardiganshire"

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| SELECTED FILLETS | 60 cents per lb. |
| FINNAN HADDOCKS | 50 " " " |
| SELECTED KIPPERS | 40 " " " |
| RED HERRINGS | 80 " " " |

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

END OF LEASE—PREMISES SOLD.

BARGAINS

IN

PIANOS

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Costs are Rising,

Later you will have to pay more!

The Present is your Opportunity.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

GOING HOME?

Then this may interest you.

A discussion has been going on in the English Press with regard to the presumed shortage of accommodation in hotels and boarding houses for the large influx of overseas visitors expected in England the present year.

This has led to a Conference under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., at the House of Commons, of representatives of the:

British Empire Union.
Pilgrims Club.
Sulgrave Institute.
Royal Colonial Institute.
English Speaking Union.
British Empire League.
Middle Classes Union.
Anglo-American Society.
Red Triangle Hospitality League.
Empire Parliamentary Association.
Overseas Club and Patriotic League.
Southern Cross Information Bureau.
American Universities Union.
Incorporated Association of Hotels and Restaurants.
Residential Hotel-Keepers and Caterers Association.

It was pointed out that such a unique opportunity for international hospitality must not be missed if the good feeling aroused by common effort and common service during the war was to be cemented, and overseas guests spared the weary pilgrimage which has been the fate of so many visitors when searching for rooms.

It was felt that there was no question but that overseas visitors would be able to pay adequately for the hospitality required, and that many were anxious to come, intent on combining business with pleasure, so that substantial reasons existed to enforce the natural desire that Britain's guests should receive a fitting welcome.

As a result of several Conferences, the International Hospitality League was asked to associate themselves with and act for the whole of these bodies in establishing a Central Bureau to provide accommodation, either in hotels, boarding-houses or private homes, for the total number

of visitors from overseas it is possible for the Shipping Companies to bring to the Old Country.

The steps that have already been taken and the reception accorded the idea both by Press and Public make it possible to announce that there will be no lack of accommodation for any intending visitors to the British Isles that the Shipping Companies are able to carry.

There should now be no hesitation on the part of such visitors in booking their passages, and all reports as to the lack of a sufficient food supply or of accommodation should be ignored.

The Overseas Visitors' Bureau has secured a large section of the famous Beaver Hut in the Strand, where in addition to a large information Office, a spacious Lounge with Reading and Writing facilities will be provided for overseas visitors, and where it will be possible to fix up accommodation in any part of the country and make arrangements for tours, etc. In addition, all the Kiosks and Information Bureaux of the Hospitality League in London and the Provincial Cities are being linked up with the Central Bureau, and the whole of their resources placed at the disposal of overseas visitors.

Arrangements are being made for visitors travelling privately and landing at British Ports to be met on arrival by representatives of the Bureau, who will telegraph their requirements to London, so that visitors arriving at the Terminal Stations will be at once provided with the accommodation needed and given the necessary help to reach their destinations.

All intending visitors should, however, write direct to the Business Manager of the Bureau, giving the name of their ship and the approximate date of arrival together with the accommodation required and any other necessary particulars, in this way delay will be avoided and the best arrangements insured.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

Make it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE ASSASSINATION CULT. HEREDITARY PARTIALITY FOR MURDER.

There are few men regarding whose merits there is such a sharp difference of opinion among the Japanese as M. Kamon-no-kami, the Taira, or Prime Minister of the Tokugawa Shogunate in its closing days, who was primarily responsible for the opening of Japan to foreign intercourse. His very act of throwing the country open without taking the necessary procedure of obtaining Imperial sanction was very bitterly criticised by those who went to for what was popularly called the *son-no-joi* principle, and is even at present adversely commented upon on that account. On the other hand, there is a large bulk of opinion which regards him as a great benefactor to Japan. His personality is also an object of genuine worship from many students of history. Future historians may give him a proper place but he is too modern a figure to permit of a correct estimate of his merits or demerits at present. When his bronze statue was erected on top of a hill at Yokohama which is now popularly known as Kamoyama, some years ago, strong opposition was provoked among the Genro, who were, of course, opposed to the Tokugawa Government at the time of the Restoration, and now we learn that, owing to the vehement opposition of the descendants of the Mito *romin* and others, the presentation of a play called "The Death of I Taira" on the stage at the Shintomine theatre in Tokyo, was abandoned. It will be remembered that it was the Mito *romin* who assassinated the Taira outside the Sakurada Gate, as described in a paper recently read by the Rev. C. F. Sweet, before the Asiatic Society, a summary of which was published in the *Chronicle*. The play was written by Mr. Nakamura Kichizo, one of the foremost playwrights in Japan, and was very favourably received in literary circles. Every preparation was completed for its presentation on the stage, when it was suddenly decided that the project should be abandoned. It appears that the play, forming a warm tribute to M. Kamon-no-kami, enraged the descendants of his assassins, and Mr. Otani, of the Matsutake Theatre Company, has been the recipient of many threatening letters. Last personal danger, should be caused to him Mr. Otani applied to the Metropolitan Police for protection, but the police authorities received his application very coldly and advised him to give up the scheme altogether.

The Metropolitan Police, however, deny that they interfere in the matter in any way. In presenting on the stage a play like this, it is the custom first to obtain the consent of the descendants of the persons whose names figure in it, though no regulations in this connection exist in black and white. The view of the Metropolitan Police is that the Matsutake Theatre Company, which has every reason to be sensitive to the public criticism of the play, thought fit to abandon the scheme of its own accord.

HUNTER REPORT SEQUEL.

MR. MONTAGU AN ALIEN.

IMPUGNED BY EUROPEANS.

Calcutta, June 1st.—In connection with the Hunter Committee report the following resolutions were passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Muzaffarpur branch of the European Association held on May 29th:

- (1) That having every opportunity and facility the Government of India and Mr. Montagu knew even better than did General Dyer and the people of the Punjab and of the United Provinces the disaffection and danger caused by Mr. Gandhi and his satyagraha movement.
- (2) That Mr. Montagu and the Government of India took no adequate steps to counteract this evil.
- (3) That they therefore are responsible entirely for all disturbances, outrages and deaths which resulted.
- (4) That General Dyer's action thwarted a dangerous rising, the beginning of which Government could and ought to have made impossible.
- (5) That General Dyer has given an example to all true men, Indian or British, of fearless initiative in suppressing the anarchy which Government and Mr. Montagu have consistently refused to suppress, for under the pretence of national ideals these rebels really aim at anarchy and anti-nationalism.
- (6) That Mr. Montagu suppressed the news of the Amritsar deaths, thus hiding the state of affairs in India which encouraged the anarchist programme in India and that the Arms Act and the organised middle over the L.D.P. are calculated to forward that programme.
- (7) That Mr. Lloyd George should hereby be called upon to rid himself and the country of alien influence which permits and secretly encourages anarchy and rebellion in India and that he make a start by removing Mr. Montagu, who is neither an Englishman, Scotsman nor Irishman, nor by the common-law of England

GUARDIAN OF KINGS. STORIES OF ROYALTY. EDWARD VII AND SOCIALISTS.

Paris, May 5th.—To-day the death is announced—from sleeping sickness—of M. Paoli, the general secretary at the Prefecture of Police. M. Paoli was a familiar figure in connection with visits of royalty and other foreign notabilities to Paris.

M. Xavier Paoli was officially known as "special police commissary" but his unofficial title was "guardian of kings." He was attached to the political branch of the Paris police force, and his duty was "to watch over the foreign sovereigns and princes who come to France incognito and to make their stay as pleasant as possible." It was the ex-King of Greece who gave him his unofficial title of "guardian of kings."

M. Paoli, who was a Corsican, was a slight man of medium height, with a genial expression and alert, watchful eyes. He retired from office in 1909, and in 1912 he published a volume of reminiscences, under the title of "My Royal Clients."

During his 25 years of service M. Paoli was brought into intimate touch with every Royal personage who visited France, and he told many good stories of his experiences. Of the late King Edward he told two good stories. One related to a visit the King paid to Paris on May Day, 1907, at the close of a cruise in the Mediterranean.

The Socialists had announced great manifestations, and the French Government caused a hint to be given to King Edward that it would be wiser to put off his arrival till next day. He declined, and said to M. Paoli: "Make your mind easy, Paoli. Nothing will happen. At the most they will go and dine on the grass in the Bois de Boulogne. You see, I know your countrymen better than you do. The men for bloody revolutions has gone by. They shout, threaten, sing, and then go to bed. I shall, therefore, arrive quietly in Paris. No one will pay any attention to me unless it may be the journalists."

That is exactly what happened. In his book, M. Paoli told why King Edward forsook Cannes and Nice, in which places he had long taken pleasure. His reason was that he met too many princes there.

The walls of M. Paoli's drawing-room in Paris were covered with portraits of kings and princes, who as he said, "have passed through my hands." All were autographed, and most of them bore a dedication expressing friendship and gratitude.

In the place of honour hung portraits of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the latter as Princess of Wales.

Above the mantelpiece of the drawing-room was a large engraved portrait of the late Queen Victoria, bearing her autograph. It was, in a way, through her Majesty that M. Paoli came to occupy the position he filled so long and brilliantly.

"In 1887," he related once in an interview, "Queen Victoria came to Aix-les-Bains, and was placed in my care. She at once conceived a liking for me, and when, in 1895, she desired to spend some time in Nice, she asked the French Government to 'give her Paoli' during her stay."

He rode behind the Royal equipage, and as a guide was always able to make her Majesty's drive interesting and enjoyable. During one of these drives the Queen noticed a very pretty little peasant girl. She ordered the carriage to be stopped, and the child was sent for. After embracing the little girl the Queen asked her name, but the child could speak only the patois of the district, and M. Paoli had to come to the rescue. The Queen gave an order to a local artist to paint the girl's portrait in water colours, and when it was finished she ordered a second copy, which she presented to the parents.

An amusing story in M. Paoli's collection was of the visit of the King of Cambodia. When he was taking his leave the King seemed greatly moved, and called M. Paoli to his side.

"Here," he said, "is a present for you," and he handed the French official a parcel done up in a pink silk handkerchief. When M. Paoli opened it he found that the King of Cambodia had presented him with his State breeches.

The last photograph received by M. Paoli was that of the present King of Spain who signed it on the day he first set foot in France, saying, as he handed it to the special commissary, "Now, M. Paoli, your collection is complete."

a British subject, and that he appoint a Britisher in his place.

- (8) That meanwhile in view of the finding of the Hunter Committee Government be called upon to take steps to stop Mr. Gandhi's propaganda and so prevent recurrence of the outrages that took place in the Punjab.
- (9) That this meeting orders that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the secretary, European Association, Calcutta, with a request that they be forwarded to the Prime Minister, registered for acknowledgment, and calls upon all branches of the European Association to hold meetings and do the same if only for the sake of the women folk.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE.

FROM SHANGHAI.

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FROM YAM.

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FROM MANILA.

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FROM SINGAPORE.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, June 17th.—In the House of Commons, replying to Col. J. G. Gorton, Mr. Cecil Harcourt stated that the members of the League of Nations had up to the present contributed £170,000 to its funds.

On the vote for the British Embassies and Consular Services, under which the expenses for the League would fall, Mr. Balfour claimed that the League had already performed considerable services to the world. The permanent Secretariat of the League would remain in London till the general meeting of the League in November when its future would be decided. He mentioned that an office had been established for the reception of treaties. In the future, no Treaty would be valid unless it was registered and was open for inspection.

Mr. Balfour stated that the question of the division of expenses among the members of the League would be submitted to the experts of the International Financial Conference of Brussels.

Dealing with the four permanent Committees established under the League on Armaments, Health, Transit, and International Justice, respectively, Mr. Balfour emphasised the importance of the work of the Armaments Committee, but pointed out that everything depended on the nations supporting the policy of disarmament. If each nation declined to adopt disarmament on the ground that armaments were necessary for its security, then the tragedy for the League of Nations and the world was great indeed.

Dealing with the work of the League in connection with the Peace Treaty, Mr. Balfour mentioned the appointment of a Commission to delimit the Saar Valley, also an international body to administer the Saar Valley.

The League had appointed a High Commissioner for Danzig, who framed the Constitution of Danzig to general satisfaction and was drawing up a Treaty between Danzig and Poland.

The League was also dealing with the question of the threatened spread of zoonotic disease from the East to the West, especially in Poland. The League had asked the Red Cross Societies and appealed to the nations for funds.

The League was also supervising the return of prisoners from Russia to Europe and was also considering the question of international finance and the distribution of credit, in which connection it was consulting the experts of the world.

The League was doing its best to find a European Power to undertake the mandate for Armenia. Some nations were prepared to supply the mandate with necessary resources.

Mr. Balfour proceeded to protest against the activities of those enthusiasts who are urging the creation of a super-State to direct a force levied by and paid for by the sovereign States of the world.

He declared that the problem of bringing order out of chaos must be dealt with by the Supreme Council, or otherwise those who were throwing that burden upon the League were doing it the greatest possible disservice. The League if overloaded would assuredly break down and the most promising effort up to the present day, made in the direction of a new civilisation would be destroyed.

Mr. Asquith hoped that the victorious Powers would not be slow to set the example as regards disarmament.

He asked whether Polish aggression did not constitute a crime, and whether the mandate for Palestine came from the League. He asked whether the mandate for Mesopotamia came from the League, and urged the winding up of the Supreme Council in order to let the League become a new world.

Lord Robert Cecil declared that the lack of a formal decision in regard to the mandates for Africa, was producing very deplorable conditions. He urged that all these questions should be settled at the earliest possible moment. There was no room for two supreme international bodies such as the Supreme Council and the Council of the League.

In regard to America, he said it was difficult for us to discuss freely her position, but he was sure nothing would encourage our friends in America more than for us to be able to argue with them that as the League had accomplished so much in the preservation of peace, it was undesirable that they should stand aside in the present world.

Mr. Balfour, replying, said that Lord Robert Cecil was the most intolerant man on this subject he had ever known. Nothing but abject submission, not only to the broad principles on which he went but also to every detail of their carrying out, would satisfy him.

As regards Poland, the conditions contemplated by the League were as follows:—Two nations approaching a state of war and the League intervening and saying "You must not fight until all the machinery of the law and arbitration is brought into play." He would not conceive a more difficult or more doubtful case, because not only was the war going on but it was a war between Powers unrecognised by any nation throughout the world. The Poles asserted, rightly or wrongly, that one effect of their intervention was to free the Ukrainians from the Bolshevik yoke and they were welcomed as liberators from a Bolshevik invasion. To rush in on such an occasion would be like rushing into the street and fighting panning the arms of one of the combatants while leaving the other free.

Referring to the question of the mandates, he said that the terms of the mandates were to be determined by the Peace Conference but as to which the mandates should be put was left to the League of Nations. That was intended at Paris. Consequently, it was regrettable that the mandates were not ready. He would not say this was a matter for which the League was to be blamed. It was due to the fact that the negotiations had taken a longer time than anticipated. The League would come in when the mandatory Powers had accepted the responsibility for carrying out their mandates.

FEMININE OF ALL IRELAND.

London, June 17th.—Archbishop D'Arcy of Dublin has been elected Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, June 17th.—In the House of Lords, Lord Charnwood drew attention to the necessity of devising machinery to ensure continuous consultation between different parts of the Empire as regards important imperial and international questions.

Lord Milner, replying, emphasised that there was certainly no occasion for any nervousness that proposals would be made in this country that the different Governments of the Empire could be brought into a new form of subjection. He said the time was long past when such an impression could reasonably be entertained by even the most nervous Dominion statesmen or citizens.

It was now common ground, and we gladly accepted the position, that there was no kind of authority in practice—whatever might be the theory in the Constitution—that the Parliament and people of the United Kingdom claimed any right to exercise over the Parliaments and people of the Dominions. We frankly accepted them as partner nations, equal in status, though by common consent we might hold the position of leadership as the head of the family.

It was supremely important for the Empire and the world that the self-governing Dominions and the United Kingdom continue to pursue a common policy in all great questions concerning international affairs. It was supremely important, as the Hon. W. A. Watt, Treasurer of the Australian Commonwealth, recently said, that in the councils of the world the Empire could speak with a single voice, but if that was to be accomplished under the present constitutional conditions, it would only be because the self-governing nations agreed upon a particular policy. There was no power in the Constitution to impose the will of the majority upon the dissentient. If they did not agree, common action was impossible.

Fortunately, in the great test of experience in recent times, namely, the test of our war policy, we all continuously agreed, both about our policy as a whole and in every important chapter. He would admit that it would be too sanguine to presume that we could always count upon being equally fortunate. We must recognise that circumstances might arise, even in a great international crisis, in which the action of the Empire would be paralysed or greatly weakened, owing to disagreement between all the Dominions, and, consequently, either nothing would be done or much less effective action would be taken by some portions of the Empire than would otherwise be the case. That would be a disaster, but it was only likely to occur if we lost, during peace time, the close touch with one another which we established in war time.

He did not believe that on any very great world question different views would be taken by different parts of the Empire so long as they remained in intimate touch with one another and able to consult one another beforehand before the crisis arose. He dreaded the possibility of a clash because action had been taken, for instance, by one member of the family, or because such policy was pursued by perhaps our Foreign Office over a number of years, of which the Dominions were not aware, involving a critical position—when we would not find ourselves supported by others of the family, simply because they would not know enough of the previous circumstances leading to the clash. He agreed that it was of vital importance to maintain continuous knowledge on the part of self-governing Dominions of the policy which any one of them was pursuing, and, chiefly, which the United Kingdom was pursuing as regards foreign policy.

Dealing with the existing methods of consultation, Lord Milner said the Imperial Conference was gathering very great influence. Its resolutions had considerable effect upon the conduct of affairs in the different countries represented. It was a good deal of very useful work in pulling the Empire together, had been the result of these occasional meetings. We must regard the Conference as a regular permanent organ of our Empire Constitution, because it had a permanent secretariat to pursue various questions, collect material for future conferences, and, by communicating with various Governments, to see the resolutions of the Conference carried out. Although it was a very valuable instrument, the Conference was very far, owing to the long intervals between the Conferences, from ensuring that the strength of the Empire was continuously brought to bear upon the direction of affairs in the world in the way in which the powers of any unified Government could be exercised.

He pointed out that there was no Ambassador anywhere representing the Empire, in the same sense as he represented the United Kingdom. Therefore the question arose whether we should not devise the means of making the influence of the Empire as a whole, as distinct from the United Kingdom, continuously effective in the councils of the world. This was temporarily achieved in war time and during the peace negotiations, through the Imperial War Cabinet and the British Empire Delegation. It brought the whole force of the Empire to bear daily upon the course of world events. The Imperial War Cabinet was as complete an Executive of the whole Empire as could possibly be conceived, but it was bound to fall in abeyance at the end of the war, if only because the Premiers of the Dominions could not continue to remain.

It was still very important—it would be possible if not continuously anyway occasionally—to establish an instrument of government not only able to discuss imperial affairs but able to take action representing the whole Empire. He was absolutely convinced that something more was necessary than we had got in the Constitution of the Empire, if the splendid harmony existing in war time was not to be frittered away in peace time and if we were not to separate from one another, going different roads even, without knowing it. He was convinced we would be able to hold together on all matters of world importance only if we kept in close touch than it was possible to do merely by means of imperial conferences held every four or five years.

He was sure that something, which brought the peoples of the different self-governing States of the Empire—who were actually responsible for the conduct of their affairs—into constant close touch with one another was essential, if the Empire was going to play the great role it ought to play in the world. Something of this kind must be done. Something of this kind was in the minds of statesmen not only here but in all the self-governing countries under the Crown. They were alive to the necessity of some more perfect organisation to keep the Empire on the same lines of policy and, if necessary, to ensure its whole strength being thrown into the right scale at a critical moment.

He agreed that the success of the League of Nations depended above all on the British nation, who were a League already by nature. Being able to speak with one voice, he believed that if they did they would hardly ever differ on matters of supreme importance with the United States. Then the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers could make the League a success and secure the peace of the world. It was generally recognised in the self-governing Dominions, as in this country, that it was necessary to have more complete and constant touch in order to ensure common influence and common action, and that this necessity was felt in the Dominions was proved by the fact that the Imperial Government had been pressed strongly by all of them to hold as soon as possible a meeting in order that the constitutional question might be discussed in all its details, with a view to seeing how harmonious co-operation could be secured in the future.

It had been hoped that this meeting would take place in 1920, but all had agreed that it must be postponed until 1921. The meeting, if it was to be a success and put the future constitutional relations of the Empire on a good footing, must be a meeting practically of the Prime Ministers, even though not exclusively so. The Conference should not be confused with the periodical Imperial Conference. It might take its place for a particular year, but it was distinct from it. It was in the nature of a Constituent Assembly, which was to try and arrive at a basis on which our relations with the Dominions would in future be conducted. It would be a meeting of extraordinary importance, but pending its constitution, he expressed the opinion that it would be undesirable to put forward a particular scheme for bringing about that harmonious action in different parts of the Empire which it was the object of all to ensure.

He anticipated that there would be intense interest and great hope in the meeting of the Constitutional Conference next year. He hoped that it would not separate without providing the Empire with some organ of government based upon the recognition of the complete independence and equality of its different parts.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

London, June 17th.—The weather was unsettled at Ascot. The result of the Gold Cup, was as follows:—

Tangiers 1
Jeuveau 2
Six horse-ran. Buchan, favourite at 10 to 11, won by a neck, but was disqualified for crossing. Four lengths separated Tangiers and Jeuveau.
The betting was as follows:—
Tangiers 100 to 13
Jeuveau 100 to 8
Keyser 10 to 1

TENNIS.

London, June 15th.—At Queen's Club the following were the results in the semi-finals in the Singles and Doubles tournaments:—
Johnston (America) beat Dudley (England) 6-3, 6-2.
The American, Tilden beat the Japanese Shimidzu by 6-1, 6-1. This is Shimidzu's first defeat in England.
In the Doubles, Johnston and Tilden (America) beat Ritchie and Fisher by 6-4.
Williams and Garland (America) beat Williams (Japan) and Miss (Rumania) by 6-2, 6-2.

COAL INDUSTRY.

London, June 15th.—Official returns of the profits in the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended March 31st show an output of 62,000,000 tons and profits of £14,250,000.

OBITUARY.

London, June 15th.—The death is announced of Lord Cowen-Hardy.

AMERICA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Baltimore, June 15th.—Ex-President Taft, speaking at a luncheon here at which the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, was present, declared that America could not escape from the League of Nations which will be adopted after the elections are out of the way. He declared that America must not interfere in British domestic matters, adding "We must do to Britain as we would have Britain do to us."

New York, June 15th.—Senator Harding, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, has accepted President Wilson's challenge to submit the Peace Treaty for the referendum throughout the country.

Senator Harding declares that the Republican attitude as regards preserving America's nationality will be overwhelmingly endorsed.

GERMAN CABINET.

Berlin, June 17th.—Herr Ehrhorn was unanimously in forming a Cabinet.

Dr. Mayer, Charge d'Affaires in Paris, was then invited to form a Cabinet, but he declined.

Berlin, June 15th.—Herr Feilchenbach is attempting to form a Cabinet from the old Coalition parties.

The Social Democrats have declined to participate, but they will not oppose the Government unless it adopts an anti-Labour policy.

DEMPEY ACCEPTS CHALLENGE.

Wichita (Kansas), June 17th.—Dempey has accepted the challenge of Carpenter for a fight in October.

AMERICAN LABOUR FEDERATION.

Montreal, June 16th.

The American Federation of Labour, after a heated debate, blocked the motion asking the United States to recognise the Soviet Government and to lift the blockade against Russia.

A telegram from Mr. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, contributed to the above decision. He stated that the Soviet Government had insisted on political recognition as a condition of renewal of any commercial contact, and declared that the existing regime in Russia did not represent the will of any considerable proportion of the Russian people. "It repudiates," he added, "every principle of the harmonious and trustful relations of nations and of individuals. It is based on a negation of honour and good faith and undermines the struggle of international law."

The Federation passed a resolution calling on Congress to reject the "Gentlemen's agreement" with Japan and to exclude absolutely Japanese and other Asiatic immigrants.

The Convention also demanded the exclusion of so-called "picture bridges," namely prospective wives chosen by photographs from Japan.

Montreal, June 16th.

The American Federation of Labour has pledged itself to support the strike of longshoremen on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts in the fight for recognition.

They also passed a resolution demanding the repeal of compulsory arbitration under sections of the American Railroad Law and opposed compulsory military service.

The building trades' organisation of the Federation at a separate meeting declared on the principle of one big Union for Canada and agreed to send representatives of each of the twenty International Building Trade Unions to Winnipeg and other cities to open this campaign.

It was announced that it had been decided to revoke the charters of all Unions failing to expel the "one big union" members.

Montreal, June 17th.

Amid applause, the American Federation of Labour passed a resolution reaffirming its stand for the recognition of the Irish Republic, urging that the military forces of occupation in Ireland be withdrawn, that the Irish people be accorded the right of self-determination.

WIRELESS OPERATORS' STRIKE.

London, June 15th.—The Board of Trade has notified ship-owners in view of the urgent importance of the free movement of shipping that no proceedings will be taken against ships sailing without wireless operators during the continuance of the strike.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Marconi Company, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs stated that the company for wireless operators represented half a million annually, and declared that as long as the strikers continued to break a general agreement and threatened to uphold the whole mercantile shipping of the country no conference was possible.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

London, June 15th.—Sixteen Sinn Feiners to-day attacked two young ladies at Castleknock, County Dub., and set off their hair because they had entertained two military officers at their home. The party afterwards attacked the officers, burned their motor car, and flung the girls' hair into the flames.

London, June 15th.—A hundred Sinn Feiners attacked the police station at Cookstown in the north of Ireland using rifles and grenades. The garrison of twelve stoutly resisted them with bombs, and repulsed their assailants several of whom were wounded.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

London, June 17th.—The Premier has appointed an Imperial Shipping Committee to inquire into the whole question of shipping communications between different parts of the Empire with a view to an improvement.

Mr. H. J. Mackinder, M.P., is Chairman. All the Dominion Governments have nominated their own representatives. Australia will be represented by Mr. H. B. Larkin, New Zealand by the High Commissioner, and South Africa by Capt. G. Bowden.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Sydney, June 15th.—The Prince of Wales' visit is the absorbing issue of the problem of street traffic is most difficult. At the public reception at the Town Hall this morning there was an enormous attendance.

NATURALISATION BILL.

Ottawa, June 15th.—In the House of Commons, the Government has introduced a bill to permit the naturalisation of enemy aliens resident in Canada for ten years.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, June 17th.—A British outpost on the Imdid front, consisting of a company of the Punjab Infantry, was suddenly surrounded by a superior force of Turkish Nationalists. The British officer commanding decided to withdraw, the Nationalist Commander agreeing not to hamper the retreat.

The advance guard was allowed to pass without mishap, but the Nationalist treacherously opened fire on the main body wounding 39 men and taking prisoner an Intelligence Officer. Reinforcements were hurried up, while a British warship kept the Nationalists at bay, shelling their positions.

It appears certain that Mustafa Kemal is much chagrined at the British harping his way to Scutari, but whether he or the local commander ordered the attack is at present unknown.

Constantinople, June 15th.—General de Hobeck and a Scottish Regiment left to-day for Imdid, where two British cruisers have arrived. A French warship has arrived at Heraclea.

Constantinople, June 15th.—It now appears that the British casualties were 11 killed and 20 wounded in the fighting at Imdid.

The Gordons went to assist the Punjabis whom they encircled. There were no further casualties. The guns of the British warships, it is believed, heavily punished the Nationalists who were commanded by Ali Rza Pasha, Commander of the 3rd Corps, who fought against the British in Palestine.

It appears that a general attack against the British in the Imdid area is contemplated.

RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

London, June 17th.—The permanent Committee of the Supreme Council met at Mr. Krassin today to discuss the preliminaries for the opening of trade with Russia.

Paris, June 15th.—The newspapers state that the Cabinet has passed a resolution in favour of re-establishing economic relations with Russia.

Paris, June 15th.—In an interview with the representative of *La Liberté*, M. Krassin declared that Russia had available for export 2 to 3 million tons of petroleum and similar products, 3,000,000 tons of flax, 2 to 3 million tons of fine leather, several million tons of sheepskin, 3,000 tons of hops, 4,000 tons of resin, 200 tons of turpentine, 10,000 tons of mineral oil, 25,000 tons of salt, also quantities of hops, bristles, building woods, manganese, iron, graphite and asbestos.

He offered a guarantee to foreign capitalists for the exploitation of factories of cellulose and paper and for traffic on the Volga and the Don Canals.

COPPER FOR FRANCE.

Paris, June 17th.—A Havas message says:—Two years' supply of copper for France, amounting to 75,000 tons, is to be furnished under the financial arrangement just signed by the American Copper Export Association.

This is said to be the first of a series of gigantic commercial deals concluded with a view to obtaining the export of raw materials and machines without further affecting the exchange rate in New York.

Le Matin states that American suppliers have sold 75,000 tons of copper to French firms on credits amounting to \$35,000,000.

Importance attaches to the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank has agreed to advance loans to American business men in the deal on the sole guarantee of the French Bank.

BOLSHEVIES IN PERSIA.

London, June 17th.—Mr. Krassin called on Prince Firouz, the Persian Foreign Minister, and had a lengthy interview with him.

TO ABOLISH WAR.

London, June 15th.—The League to Abolish War sent a deputation to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Curzon.

The Premier catechised the deputation in endeavouring to pin them down to details with a view to demonstrating their impracticability. The Premier pointed out that the Great Powers were already too entangled to supply forces to create an international police. Moreover, the discussion on the subject was idle until America came in the League.

Mr. Balfour inquired where the proposed forces would be kept—St. Helena or Labrador? For if kept in France they would not fight France. If kept in Great Britain, they would certainly not fight England.

The Premier emphasised that any present attempt to force the pace would only destroy the League.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE BILL.

New York, June 16th.—The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press says it is believed that Britain's objections to the enforcement of the American Merchant Marine Bill is likely to be the subject of formal representations to the State Department.

They are understood to be based primarily on two sections of the measure. One of these sections prohibits the carrying of merchandise on other than American ships between American ports and a foreign port, which would thus prevent the carriage of freight between points in the United States and Alaska and the Canadian railroads or on Canadian ships. The other section directs the President to determine as soon as possible, under its terms, all Treaties restricting the right of the United States to impose discriminatory duties on foreign shipping entering American ports.

NAURU ISLAND.

London, June 15th.—In the House of Commons, during the discussion on the Nauru Bill, Commander Kenworthy maintained that owing to the distance between Nauru and the United Kingdom, the arrangement would not be a commercial proposition in this country.

Col. Leslie Wilson, replying, pointed out that before the war, Germany took all the phosphate she could get from Nauru to Stein, an even greater distance than to England, and that the Company paid between 25 and 50 per cent. dividend.

Mr. Newton Moore congratulated the Government on the arrangement, which he said, would be of the greatest value to agriculture and would mean cheap wheat in many countries. Several members repeated their opposition argument regarding the League of Nations' aspect. The resolution was carried by 60 votes to 20.

LUXURIES IN THE U.S.A.

New York, June 17th.—Amazing figures concerning the amount spent on luxuries in America are given in a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury.

No less than \$10,000,000 were spent in the past 12 months on chewing gum, \$200,000,000 on sweets, \$160,000,000 on cigarettes, \$75,000,000 on perfume and cosmetics, \$150,000,000 on perfumery and cosmetics, and \$100,000,000 on toilet soaps.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

Melbourne, June 17th.—The Council is granting the electricians an increase of 3s. 6d. daily.

The strike has ended.

SILVER MARKET.

London, June 17th.—The *Times* New York correspondent has reported that the Treasury will modify the regulations for the mint to purchase silver under the Pittman Act so as to permit the buying of mixed silver. Silver reduced in the United States from foreign currencies will be bought at the market price at a dollar in value.

REFUGEES FROM KIEFF.

Warsaw, June 15th.—Seventeen thousand refugees have arrived from Kieff under the charge of the Red Cross, whose Commander relates that Bolshevik aeroplanes bombed the city and artillery heavily bombarded the city. Fifty fires started and there was no water to extinguish them. German staff officers participated in the operations of the Bolsheviks among whom there were some Chinese.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Geneva, June 15th.—The Labour Conference has decided to appoint a Commission of thirty members, equally composed of Government delegates, shipowners and seamen to consider the Convention as regards laws of labour drafted by Sir Montagu Barlow, also a Commission of twenty-one members to discuss the question of seamen's contracts and the draft convention dealing with unemployment.

WELL-KNOWN BANKER'S DAUGHTER MARRIED.

New York, June 15th.—The marriage of Maud, daughter of Mr. Otto Kahn, the well-known banker, and Major Marriott, of the Scots Guards, was celebrated today on Long Island.

COUNTY CRICKET.

London, June 17th.—Lancashire beat Kent by three wickets. London, June 15th.—Nottinghamshire beat Sussex by 75 runs. Yorkshire beat Essex by 96 runs. Middlesex beat Hampshire by 7 wickets. Middlesex in the first innings made 251 runs for 5 wickets. Lee contributing 231 in an unfinished innings—the highest individual score of the season.

FIRE IN GLENTANAR FOREST.

London, June 17th.—Smouldering patches in the Forest of Glentanar, fanned by a breeze, sprang into flame again, spreading on a front of seven miles.

London, June 15th.—The Glen Tanar forest fire has been brought under control and the town of Abertay saved from destruction by the deliberate burning of the Abertay Deer Forest.

A large fire is reported from the Rothiemurches Forest in Invernesshire.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS PENAL CODE.

London, June 15th.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Forrest suggested the revision of the Penal Code of the Straits Settlements. He affirmed that recently there had been several cases, in which men were sentenced to penal servitude for life for returning from banishment, and in which the Judge, when passing sentences, drew attention to the fact that he had no option in the matter.

Col. Leslie Wilson, replying, recalled the Government's proposal in 1914 to curtail the term of imprisonment, which was dropped owing to the unanimous opposition of the Legislative Council. He pointed out that such sentences had been reviewed by the Governor every three years and promised to examine with regard to the sentences to which Mr. Forrest had referred.

JAPAN'S VANISHING TRADE.

Ottawa, June 15th.—Sir John Randles, M.P., returning from the Far East, attributes the present Japanese financial crisis to Far Eastern imports turning to Britain and other European countries for better quality of goods than Japan supplied in war time. As a result, Japan had to make heavy cuts in prices in order to dispose of her surplus stocks.

RAILWAYMEN'S WAGES.

London, June 17.—Announcing the Cabinet's decision to grant the increase in railway wages recommended by the National Wages Board, the Ministry to Transport points out the proposed increases are unjustified by the increase cost of living as the purchasing power of present wages already exceeds the purchasing power of the men's pre-war wages. They can only be defended on the ground of a desire for improved status. The concession will inevitably necessitate a heavy increase on railway charges which are now approaching a point where any further increase would not bring increased revenue as they would reduce traffic. The Cabinet had accordingly decided the present settlement should not be disturbed for such a period as would enable industry and commerce to regain the stability so essential to the community except for alterations consequential on changes in the cost of living. Moreover, should the increase in charges fail to produce the necessary revenue a higher scale of wages could only be maintained by heavy co-operation by the men with the view of effecting substantial economies in working.

BOULOGNE CONFERENCE.

Paris, June 17.—M. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George will confer at Boulogne on June 21. Representatives of Italy, Belgium, and Japan will also be present. Signor Storza will represent Italy. M. Venizelos will also attend the Boulogne conference. It is believed in Paris that an agreement has been reached upon a scheme for Germany's payment of the indemnity which will serve as the basis for conversations at Boulogne.

London, June 16.

A meeting of the British Empire delegation to the Spa Conference was held in the House of Commons. It was attended by members of the Cabinet and representatives of Canada and New Zealand.

Two new Lafitechs are being built by the "WALLA-WALLA" Co. at Tacoma, Wash.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

An Extra and Final Farewell Performance will be given on WEDNESDAY next, 23rd June, when Miss

MARIE TEMPEST,

Mr. Graham Brown and the entire Tempest Company will present W. Somerset Maugham's Comedy

MRS. DOT

Positively Last Performance.

Plan at MOUTRIE'S.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE OUTCAST.

SEASON EXTENDED ONE NIGHT.

Those who have enjoyed the vivacious acting of Miss Marie Tempest in comedy perhaps hardly gave a thought to her capabilities in more serious parts.

On Saturday night at the Theatre Royal the audience were given a chance of judging on her versatility when she appeared in the title role of "The Outcast." A play with a strong and virile plot, making its appeal to human sympathies, it needs a very capable actress to carry it to success. It is on the "outcast" that the great part of the work falls; she is the making or breaking of every scene. That Miss Marie Tempest made the play the great success it was will be conceded everywhere. The audience enjoyed every minute of it and showed their appreciation with loud applause.

Miss Tempest received very able support from Mr. Graham Brown and Miss Dorothy Hamilton. The performance was attended by H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs with a party from Government House. In was thought that this play would be the last presented by the Company this season, but for once shipping arrangements have been kind and have made it possible for the Company to play here once more. This will be given on Wednesday when "Mrs. Dot" will be presented. After that the Company will depart on its tour which Hongkong theatre-goers are quite satisfied will prove a highly successful one.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Pleumperh," Captain Hamilton, 1,065 tons, arrived this morning at 7 a.m. from Saigon.

The s.s. "Loongsang" Captain J. V. Simpson, 1,093 tons, arrived this morning at 5 a.m. from Manila with 272 tons of general cargo and 16 bags of mail.

The s.s. "Prosper," Captain E. Olsen, 1,376 tons, arrived this morning at 5 a.m. from Saigon with 1,874 tons of rice and general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Haitan," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Singapore at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Chimbu," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Bangkok via Swatow at noon to-morrow.

The s.s. "Suiyang," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Shanghai via Amoy at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Esang," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Shanghai via Swatow at daylight to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Iconium," Capt. Howell, sailed for Seattle via Kobe at noon to-day.

The s.s. "Kueichow" Captain McCulloch sailed for Tientsin via Chefoo, at 4 p.m. to-day.

The s.s. "Georgy" Captain Wait-mock, sailed for Shanghai, at 3 p.m. to-day, with 400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Tjmanock," Capt. van Scherneck, sailed for Yokohama at 3 p.m. to-day with 400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Devanha," Capt. Randall, sailed for Yokohama via Shanghai, at 5 p.m. to-day, with 60 tons of general cargo.

Thursday, July 1 will be observed in Hongkong as a general holiday.

A salute was fired this morning when the French Consul paid a visit to the French cruiser "Desaix" which arrived in Hongkong from Saigon on Saturday. The "Desaix" is a notable object in the harbour owing to her unusual lines and the grouping of the funnels.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 21st, 12h. Obs.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok.

Pressure has decreased slightly at all reporting stations: it is lowest over N. and S.E. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 44.47 inches against an average of 34.15 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on June 22nd.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.W. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JUNE 21, 1920.—a.m.

| Station. | Hour. | Barometer at Sea Level. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Direction. | Force. | Wind. Weather. |
|--------------|-------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------|-------------------|
| Vladivostok | 8 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nemuro | 8 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kokodote | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tokio | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sodai | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sagasaki | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kagoshima | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Oshima | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Naha | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Idzumiya | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sonic Island | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wethaiwei | 6 a. | 29.69 | 65 | 95 | SE | 1 | b |
| Hankow | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ichang | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kiukiang | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chungking | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shanghai | — | 29.70 | 68 | 100 | S | 1 | c |
| Gunfai | — | 29.76 | 68 | 100 | SE | 1 | c |
| Shan Hai | 7 a. | 29.68 | 84 | 87 | — | — | b |
| Shan Pien | — | 29.69 | 81 | 92 | SE | 2 | b |
| Amoy | 6 a. | 29.61 | 81 | 87 | SW | 1 | b |
| Swatow | — | 29.62 | 75 | 94 | — | — | — |
| Taiuku | — | 29.69 | 75 | — | SW | 5 | b |
| Taiuku | — | 29.69 | 75 | — | SW | 5 | b |
| Taiwan | — | 29.74 | 79 | — | — | — | b |
| Koshun | — | 29.73 | 79 | — | SW | 2 | b |
| Pescadore. | — | 29.74 | 79 | — | SW | 4 | b |
| Canton | — | 29.74 | 79 | 81 | SW | 1 | c |
| Hongkong. | — | 29.74 | 82 | 81 | SW | 3 | c |
| Gap Rock | — | 29.74 | 79 | — | SW | 4 | c |
| Kasao | — | 29.73 | 81 | 80 | SW | 4 | c |
| Wuchow | 8 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pakhoi | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Holow | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Yokohama | 7 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Torrem | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| O. St. James | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Aperti | 6 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dagupan | — | 29.76 | 73 | 92 | W | 1 | b |
| Manila | — | 29.74 | 77 | 94 | W | 1 | b |
| Agaña | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tobelo | — | 29.75 | 77 | 61 | — | — | b |
| Hilo | — | 29.74 | 77 | — | — | — | b |
| Surigo | — | 29.74 | 77 | 72 | — | — | b |
| Guam | 430 | 29.68 | — | — | SW | 1 | — |
| Labuan | 6 a. | — | — | — | — | — | — |